

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship CAMBERIA, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, arrived at New York on Saturday.

In England the weather was unfavorable for the wheat harvest, and a slight advance in prices had been the consequence.

From Italy the intelligence is unpropitious for the cause of the patriot army, under CHARLES ALBERT. He had suffered a disastrous defeat by the Austrians, who have retaken, in one day, all the positions which their opponents were three months in securing.

France was comparatively quiet; but her intervention having been earnestly solicited in favor of Italian independence, the fear that she would send an army into Lombardy, and thus bring on a general continental war, had caused considerable depression in the public securities.

Negotiations having failed to establish a settlement of the DANISH question, hostilities were to be resumed at the termination of the armistice, on the 27th ultimo.

In Ireland, the rebellion appears to be suppressed, at least for a time. Our London correspondent thus speaks of it:

"As respects IRELAND, it really appears that the whole affair was little more than another specimen of wild and imbecile boasting, almost as futile as the Chartist demonstrations in England have been. The only conflict which has yet taken place is a small affair between some of the police and a party of the insurgents, in which a few lives were lost. The Government have proclaimed Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Dillon traitors, and offered large rewards for their apprehension. There are rumors of the two latter having been killed in encounters with the police. Mr. O'Brien is said to be wandering about almost alone, and a general opinion is entertained that he is insane. His conduct has certainly not been that of a rational man. There are, however, contradictory reports respecting the state of the country, for, whilst one paper asserts that disturbances have only extended to the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, another says that Kerry, Wexford, Carlow, Queen's county, Kildare, Wicklow, West Meath, Louth, and parts of the counties of Galway, Cork, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, and Down, have also been placed under the crimes repression act, with a view to the dispersing of the inhabitants. The Catholic priests are most zealous and untiring in their efforts to preserve the peace. Still, it cannot be denied that there is a very widespread and deeply-seated feeling of discontent throughout the south of Ireland; and, had the leaders in the present outbreak been men of cool sagacity and firmness, and 'hid their time,' the insurrection might have swelled into something of importance. It perhaps is not yet put down, but there is no apprehension of any thing serious. A vile hoax was practised upon the good people of England on Thursday last, which represented that the whole of the south of Ireland was in arms against the Government; that the military in Ireland were disaffected; that the railways had been seized, the stations burnt, and many other outrages committed. All this would probably reach you by last steamer from Liverpool, where it would of course be rumored before it was heard of here. It was, however, all false, raised it was first suspected for the purpose of stock-exchange speculation. This was not the case, and it was most likely intended to encourage disaffection in England, and lead to popular demonstrations, preventing the sending of troops to Ireland by finding them employment at home, and operating reflectively upon Ireland by showing the insurgents there that there was a similar feeling in England. The next day, however, brought the truth; but as the 'hoax' without the 'antidote' would be operative among the 'sympathizers' at New York and elsewhere, on your side of the Atlantic, for at least a week, we quite expect to hear of large meetings of the people in those places, large sums being subscribed, and of expeditions being fitted out to release JOHN MITCHELL from Bermuda. It is very likely that Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher, as well as O'Connell and Dillon, should they have escaped the shot of the police, will be sent there to join him. Do not think that we wish to speak either harshly or flippantly of Ireland, or her grievances, or her sufferings, or of the misguided, and, as it appears, incompetent men, who have been stimulating her population to insubordination and outrage. We sincerely wish that Ireland may obtain her just social and political rights, and that her people may become an enlightened, a prosperous, and a happy people. But these results cannot be brought about by the means we are now deprecating."

To the above we add a condensed history of the recent movements, copied from the Liverpool Times:

"Prior to the news of the habeas corpus suspension act having reached Ireland, Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Dillon, and, we believe, Mr. Meagher, perceiving the danger which was impending, quitted the capital of Ireland, and repaired to their strongholds in the south. On the 25th ultimo, Mr. O'Brien and other Confederate chiefs addressed the people at Carrick-on-Suir, and then plunged into the heart of Tipperary, where, for several days, no authentic accounts could be obtained respecting their movements.

At first it was declared that O'Brien was at the head of 10,000 insurgents, which rumor magnified to 100,000, but more trustworthy reports have since arrived, which find that no period could be having more than 2,000 adherents to his cause. In the mean time the Government proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the leaders of the insurgents, was extensively posted throughout the chief towns of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Limerick, and many were deterred from continuing in a course which periled their lives.

"All the penalties of high treason attached to the harbors or abettors of the movement, and the whole body was completely panic-stricken. Of Meagher we have no authentic accounts whatever; it is said that he has escaped. O'Brien, after an interval of some days, during which he was doubtless occupied in stirring up the peasantry, next appeared about Mullinahone, armed with pike and pistol, and surrounded by a body guard similarly armed. He certainly halted at the police station there, and demanded the sergeant and six men to surrender. Some parleying took place, and Mr. O'Brien and his party, not succeeding in gaining over the men, or in inducing them to surrender, promised to return the following day.

"On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, the first 'overt act' fairly took place. A very large body of insurgents encountered a small body of police under Mr. Blake, the county inspector, and at first the overwhelming force of insurgents compelled the little band of the constabulary to retire. They secured their retreat into a small house on the borders of the common of Boulough, near Ballinacree, which, having been fortified, the insurgents advanced headed by O'Brien. He called upon the besieged to surrender, and was answered by a volley from their muskets, which killed several of the insurgents. The Roman Catholic clergyman arrived at the scene of strife while this was going on, and implored the people to abstain from violence.

"O'Brien, it is said, incited the people to set fire to the house, or pull it down, but not being seconded he appeared disgusted with command, mounted a policeman's horse, and took the direction toward Uringford. By this time a large body of regular troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry came pouring in from all quarters, the insurgents had disappeared, and the military bivouacked on the field. Various statements have been put forth, tending to show that O'Brien is scarcely in a state of sanity; his dress and deportment being altogether such as to justify this belief.

"From England a continued stream of forces, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, poured immediately into Ireland, and an immense fleet of war steamers encircled the whole coast. The Pelon, Nelson, and other papers were seized, the types carried away, and editorial steps taken to prevent their reappearance. Nice counties were further proclaimed under the arms' act.

"Meanwhile, numerous arrests have been made in Dublin and various counties. Patrick O'Higgins, the leader of the

Dublin Chartists, was the first person sent to Kilmalmain jail on a charge of high treason. A man named Flanagan was also arrested; and these captures gave a clue, by the seizure of their papers, to many of the parties embarked in the conspiracy. On Monday morning ten assistants in the house of Pim & Co., drapers, were apprehended and sent to jail. These deluded young men were found to possess arms and ammunition in their boxes, and they held commissions of the rank of captains and colonels in the 'King of Munster's' army. Many others in the establishment, against whom warrants were out, contrived to escape for the present.

Eugene O'Reilly, a prominent leader of the Confederates, surrendered himself at the instance or on the compulsion of his father, a respectable solicitor. James F. Lalor, of the Felo, and Mr. Halpin, the secretary of the Irish Confederation, were also captured and sent to Kilmalmain jail. The next day, C. Taffé, Esq., barrister at law, and T. Walter Mayer, president of the Citizen Club, were both committed to Newgate. Proclamations were issued against harboring eleven more Confederates, including the two Cantwells, D'Arcy McGee, Devin Reilly, Joseph Brennan, and others. Dr. Case was taken at Kilkenny; C. Rochford, attorney; John Blake, editor of the Galway Vindicator, and Gedgegan, a gunsmith, at Galway. Rumors were circulated that O'Brien, Meagher, and his comrades had effected their escape; but, in fact, within these few days, no authentic account has been received respecting them or their movements.

"From the latest advices received from the disturbed districts about Ballinacree, where Gen. Macdonald has established his headquarters, every thing continues peaceable, with the general impression that the moment the troops were withdrawn, dissatisfied would again show itself. O'Brien is supposed, by the most cool-headed people writing from the spot, to be concealed in some of the mines in the neighborhood of his late exploits.

"Viscount Hardinge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, and would, if necessary, assume the special command of the forces in Ireland, which now amount to at least 50,000 men. He was expected to leave Dublin for the south on Thursday. A considerable quantity of arms has been seized at Nenah. The search for arms appears to be carried on with undiminished vigor; and Carrick-on-Suir and Carrickbeg, two spots which were the very focus of sedition, have yielded to stern necessity—all their arms have been seized. The same resolution to carry out the intentions of the Government appears to prevail in all parts of the country, and in a week or ten days from this time all the country will be disarmed.

"It is quite evident, from all that has occurred, that the movement has totally failed. The most sanguine of the Confederates must now be aware that there never existed the smallest chance of successfully coping with the British arms."

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in their 'General Order' announcing the collision above described, under date of Sunday, 30th July, remark as follows:

"The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force that a small part of the constabulary, yesterday evening, unassisted by military, near Kilkenny, in the county Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a man of the police has been injured, but seven of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. O'Brien's party ran away, in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour after, a large military force were on the ground, but too late to be of service."

The latest intelligence from Europe, supplied by the correspondent of the associated press of New York, is thus given:

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5—3003.

IRELAND.—Our special messengers from Dublin, the north and south of Ireland, have just arrived, bringing the latest news from all parts of the island.

Our Dublin correspondents state that the trains which arrived from the south at that city yesterday reported that a large force of constabulary had proceeded from different points at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d, and others at an early hour yesterday morning, so as to form a cordon in the direction of the Keeper Mountain, the main access to which is by a deep and sullen gorge, the summits of which at each side are surrounded with huge stones. A body of some eleven hundred constabulary are said to be engaged in this movement, but none of the troops have been called on to take part in it.

The whole line of railway from Dublin towards the south is completely quiet; and, says a correspondent who has travelled along it during the course of Friday, 'nothing strikes one so much as the too visible signs of scantiness of population, effected by the threefold cause of famine, extermination, and emigration.'

No less than twenty-three of the reputed rebels of Ballinacree were brought into Dublin yesterday and lodged in Kilmalmain. They are to be sent back to Tipperary, and tried by a special commission for high treason. Some of these prisoners were wounded at the skirmish on Saturday last.

More arrests have taken place in Dublin. At a late hour on Thursday night the following persons were committed to Newgate on the warrant of the Chief Commissioner of Police, viz: Gilbert White, law clerk; Francis Hauey alias Hauey, do.; James Elms' O'Donoghue, do.; and Andrew James Doyle, printer.

The printers of the *Nation* who had been committed to Newgate have been released on bail, with the exception of three.

A number of arrests have been made in the provinces, viz. at Cork, Galway, Roscrea, Clonmel, Nenagh, &c.

The Commission of Oyer and Terminer opens in Dublin on Tuesday next. The State trials will be proceeded with. The summonses have already been served upon the jury. Mr. Hoban, the printer of the *Tribune*, intends to plead guilty, relying upon his peculiar circumstances upon the clemency of the Crown.

Of the whereabouts of Mr. Smith O'Brien and Messrs. Meagher and Doherty, nothing late is known. We should not feel surprised if they have actually made their escape, and fled to America, the land of the free!

FRANCE.

Our letters from the capital, dated last night, have just arrived, by which we are informed that Paris continued tranquil; notwithstanding, some uneasiness was felt respecting the disclosures contained in the report of the committee appointed by the National Assembly to consider the origin and intention of the *émigrés* of April, May, and June last. The discussion on the report had been postponed. The affair of May had been discussed against the *National Assembly*; that of June, Socialist. MM. L. Blanc, L. Rollin, and Cassidiere had protested, in an excited but ineffectual manner, against the report. Their arrest was hourly expected. Bank of France returns for the past week possess no feature worthy of comment.

SPAIN.

SOTOMAYOR has been appointed Ambassador to France; and Madrid letters of the latest date say that NARVAEZ would dissolve the Chambers and call a new one, to meet in December next.

DENMARK.

Our accounts state that Gen. Hedema had arrived at Copenhagen, as President of the Council.

Von Krogh had been commissioned, *ad interim*, to assume the command of the Danish army. More German ships had been condemned.

The Elbe is to be strictly blockaded for some time. Hopes were entertained at Copenhagen that the Prussian forces would not advance.

GERMANY.

Great excitement prevailed at Berlin respecting the oath of allegiance.

Many grades had struck work. Disturbances were hourly expected.

The cholera had made its appearance at Berlin. Frankfurt advices to July 31st announce that war was to be actively recommenced with Denmark.

EDUCATION.—A Graduate of an Eastern College, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes to take charge of a classical school in the South. He will give instruction in all branches usually taught in collegiate courses. The best testimonials will be produced. Address, per post, Telamque, Pleasant Grove, Morris county, New Jersey.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 3, 1848.

The worst news we can tell of ENGLAND is that the weather is at present very unfavorable for the wheat harvest, which, if it were favorable, would now be very generally in hand throughout all England south of Yorkshire. The consequence is that prices rise in Mark Lane, and the bread loaf is dearer. The alarm about potatoes has in some degree subsided, but it is conceded that the disease is very general among that crop; although it is hoped that, from the much greater quantity of land planted this year, there will be about an average produce.

Ministers, by throwing overboard their proposed alteration in the navigation laws for the present session, have very much increased the difficulty of carrying it whenever they may again bring it forward. The opponents of the measure have taken fresh heart, and will heap up additional obstacles against any material alteration. We do not imagine that the present navigation laws can long survive, because they belong to that class of statutes which have become incompatible with the existing state of society. The delay too is injurious to merchants and to the shipping interest generally. So long as the laws exist, although they may be said to be in a moribund state, they are potent to check legitimate commerce, and direct capital into unnatural channels; and, besides the uncertainty as to how long the existing system is to endure, paralyzes legitimate commercial enterprise. The bill for altering, for all but abolishing, the navigation laws, is secure of a majority in the House of Commons, but the House of Lords may, and probably will, reject it; and the opposition to it will, it is to be feared, gain strength by the delay.

We have many rumors about changes in the Cabinet. One is of a union of the Whigs and Peelites with Lord ALBANY at the head. Another, of a strong ultra conservative administration, headed by Lord STANLEY, aided by the Duke of WELLINGTON, Mr. HERBES, Lord G. BENTINCK, Lord ASHLEY, Lord BROUGHTON, Duke of RICHMOND, Sir ROBERT ISLIS, Lord LYNCHBURGH, &c. We do not believe that any change is contemplated, and should deprecate any alteration whatever in men or measures at the present moment. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, like M. DE LAMARTINE, always seems to be in the estimation of his friends, and even to acquire the confidence of his opponents, in times of danger and difficulty. The prompt decision with which Ministers brought forward the bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, and the energy which they have displayed in relation to the disturbances in that unhappy country, have won for them the support of all parties. There scarcely can be recollected in the history of the country any instance in which a measure of equal importance was introduced and carried through the Commons in one day, with only ten opposing votes; and through the Lords, on the succeeding day, without any opposition whatever. But let Ireland be tranquillized, and all the vituperation of party will be lost again. Mr. HICK will open his plans of reform, Mr. OSBORNE will have an *omnium gatherum* budget of grievances. Lord GROSVEBOROUGH will have another volume of opposition statistics, and Mr. D'ISRAELI another volley of sarcasm and censure ready for the occupation of the now few most important days of the session of Parliament, and the perplexing delay of Ministerial measures.

There was considerable anxiety in London, at the commencement of the week, respecting the state of Liverpool and Manchester, arising from the number of Irish laborers in those places, and the knowledge that some very dangerous incendiary characters had long resided there, carrying on the manufacture and the sale of pikes and other weapons to the lower classes of the people. So great was the alarm and apprehension of outbreak at Liverpool that a petition was forwarded to Parliament asking that the suspension of the act of habeas corpus might be extended to Liverpool; this was, however, followed by a counter-petition, expressing 'confidence in the powers of the local authorities, and that such powers would be firmly and efficiently exercised.' Some of the Liverpool papers admit that the peace of the town was, at one time, in considerable danger of being broken, but that the energy of the authorities, and the enrolment of nearly twenty thousand special constables, comprising the most respectable merchants and tradesmen of the place, together with an addition of thirteen hundred regular constables to the police, and the preparation for the encampment of one thousand of the military at Everton, had placed Liverpool in a state of security, and restored the confidence of the inhabitants. A great dread seems to have been entertained of incendiarism, and some of the newspapers have very foolishly published a detailed plan by which Liverpool might have 'been fired at a hundred places at once, and the shipping in the docks destroyed like twigs in a grate.' It is satisfactory, however, to be enabled to add that not only Liverpool and Manchester, but every other part of England, Scotland, and Wales, was perfectly tranquil at the receipt of the latest intelligence. [What here follows in relation to IRELAND was published yesterday.]

There is little news from FRANCE this week. M. THIERS has acquired popularity by his very able report and speech upon M. PUDRON'S extraordinary proposition for the confiscation of one-third of all lands of lords and houses for the joint benefit of tenants and of the State. M. THIERS has had to deal with the whole mass of heresies, absurdities, and sophisms with which the Communists have for four months past been stupefying and exciting the working classes. He has planted his feet firmly and crushingly upon the monstrous assertion that property is robbery. He has dealt to Communism a blow that it will not soon recover from. The National Assembly gave the coup de grace on Monday to M. PUDRON and the Socialists by rejecting his proposition—the vote was two for it, against it 691! The greatest indignation was expressed by the Assembly at M. PUDRON'S persisting in his proposal. After M. PUDRON had said what he pleased, the Minister of the Interior, M. SESSARD, ascended the tribune, and declared that the Government had never imagined that the tribune of that House should ever have been so disgraced, or France so insulted, as they were by the apology for crime of every sort, and the excitement to revolt and to every bad passion, which they had just heard and witnessed. M. PUDRON has given notice that he intends resigning his seat in the Assembly. There will not be much more heard about Communism in that body after his retreat. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has deprecated all discussion respecting negotiations with other countries. 'No good,' he said, 'could be derived from their exposure.' He objected to the foreign diplomacy of the Government being exposed to public discussion and comment. 'All he could say was, that their negotiations in Germany and Italy were going on satisfactorily, on the principle of 'fraternity which guided the republic. The loyal conduct of the French Government was producing the best effect, and the assurances he had given the Assembly as to the state of their foreign relations was most satisfactory.' General CAVAYAC took the same view of the subject, and deprecated discussion.

Great inconvenience is felt in France from the terms upon which the guard mobile and the other corps created since the revolution were enlisted. Their pay and position are much more favorable than those of the regular army, while their discipline is said to be ruinously lax. Discontent among the troops of the line is the consequence of this inequality of pay, and the worst possible example is presented by the want of discipline. The Assembly and the Government are conscious of these evils, but it will not be easy to remedy them.

The Monarchical party in the Assembly, consisting at present of about 240 Carlists, 80 Orleansists, and about a dozen Bonapartists, is said to be rapidly increasing. I may, in fact, be truly said that every where in France, as well in the provinces as in Paris, there is a strong spirit of reaction. The friends in favor of the republic and the hymn of the *Marseillaise* are now seldom heard. Even in the theatres, the doctrines, symbols, and phrases of democracy are held up to ridicule, and the ridicule is applauded by the audience!

The position of Paris is tranquil, although the whole month has been occupied in rumors, alarms, and expected disturbances. Confidence has returned to a certain extent; the shops do some business, the workmen have, in many instances, resumed their various employments, and altogether affairs look more promising. Still, Paris is in a state of siege. Thousands of the army and the guard mobile and national and the police have perished, and thousands more are in prison awaiting trial; what that form of trial will be, or what will be the punishment of the convicted, none can tell. It is known, however, that CAVAYAC is a mild republican, and probably he will not give his sanction to the shedding of much

blood. The Emperor of Russia has expressed his friendship for the republic, saying 'I have been the opponent of Louis PHILIPPE, but never the enemy of France.'

LOUIS NAPOLEON has removed one cause of contention in the Assembly, by declining to take his seat therein as representative from Corsica. It is said that Lord HOLLAND will succeed Lord NORMANBY at Paris, not as Ambassador but as Minister, conformably to the regulations of the republic, which only name ministers or *chargés d'affaires* to all foreign Courts, with the exception of the Holy See. M. MARRAST will be the new French Minister in England. The *Times* of this morning says: 'There is a report that the armed intervention of the French in Lombardy has been imprudently demanded and prudently refused.' It will, probably, be well for the peace of Europe should this report prove correct.

The Archduke JOSEPH has opened the Austrian Diet in due form; the most important point in the speech is the announcement that peace can only be attained in ITALY by force of arms. The war in Italy, he said, was not directed against the freedom of the Italian people, but to defend the honor of the Austrian arms and to conquer an honorable peace. The Countess of BRANNOY, the wife of the Archduke, was present, a circumstance which was referred to in graceful terms by the President of the Assembly, in his brief reply. The Chevalier BERNER, late Prussian Minister in London, has been appointed by the Archduke JOSEPH the President of his Council; this is considered a great compliment to Prussia. M. CANNENBERG is to be the representative of Prussia to the Vicar of the Empire at Frankfurt. A sign of the feeling in Germany may be deduced from the fact that when a member of the Assembly at Frankfurt said, a few days ago, that he hoped RADZKEWICZ would be beaten out of Italy, the expression was cheered by all the members present. The return of the Emperor to Vienna is again delayed; this time, it is said, on account of the indisposition of the Empress. The King of PRUSSIA has expressed himself very warmly in favor of active obedience to the Provisional Chief of the Empire, saying that devotion is the duty of all good citizens, including the Princes of Germany. For his part, he would submit willingly, and would contribute all in his power to the realization of the unity of Germany. Prussia, being the most powerful of the German States, ought, he said, to be foremost in setting a good example. The armistice between the Danes and the Prussians has received an interruption, through the refusal of General WRANDEL to withdraw his troops, at the order of the King of Prussia; he can only receive his orders to do so, he says, from the Vicar of the Germanic Empire, the Archduke JOSEPH. This is indeed annihilating at a blow the sovereignty of his Majesty of Prussia. The General has been answered, it is said; but what if he will not be superseded? There are some apprehensions that a strong expression may be manifested on the 6th of this month, when the army is to take the oath of allegiance to the Archduke JOSEPH as Provisional Chief of the Empire. A large meeting has been held at Stettin, and a petition, adopted at Berlin, remonstrating against any oath excepting one of allegiance to the King.

Very conflicting rumors have been received during the week respecting the state of the war in ITALY; it appears that both parties had occasionally been successful. The late news, however, left the army of CHARLES ALBERT in a most deplorable condition—the Austrians having retaken in one day all the positions which their opponents were occupied three months in securing. But this is not to be wondered at; CHARLES ALBERT and his brave Piedmontese have to do every thing; he cannot depend for aid upon any one of the Italian States. He had better, and he will probably, negotiate for a peace with Austria. If he can obtain the Adige for a boundary, he will consolidate Piedmont, Savoy, and Lombardy into a solid compact monarchy of more than 7,000,000 inhabitants. It is unjust to his own subjects to spend their resources and shed their blood for the liberty and independence of people who will not fight for themselves.

THE KING OF NAPLES is valiant, and says if the Duke of GENOA shall accept the crown of SICILY he shall declare war against CHARLES ALBERT and ally himself with Austria. It is very doubtful whether the old *ironmaster*, the Archduke JOSEPH, would accept of such an ally. There was much said but very little known about the real state of affairs at Rome. Every thing is certainly in great confusion there, and the temporal power of the Pontiff seems to hang by a single thread.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN has recovered her health, and the Carlists in the north have been subdued; this comprehends all that we can say about SPAIN.

Count Nesselrode has published a remarkable circular, addressed to all Russian diplomatic agents, dated 6th July, in which he complains of many misrepresentations of the views and policy of RUSSIA. He concludes by saying, 'Russia is determined not to invade or provoke, but to remain neutral and self-defensive.' The chieftains at St. Petersburg is said to be of a much more fatal description than it was at any former visitation. The deaths up to July 12th were 7,623. The cholera is also raging at Rega.

The *Times* of this morning says: 'The Irish rebellion has flashed in the pan. The dissatisfied masses are not in a condition to act without leaders, and the leaders have absconded.'

AUGUST 4.—The entire rout and defeat of the Piedmontese army is confirmed. The news of this morning increases the hope that the victory of the Austrians may lead to a treaty of peace with Italy, and the line of the Adige adopted as the boundary of the kingdom of Lombardy. This will sever VENICE from Italy for the present, but probably not long. The suzerainty of the Venetian towns and population renders them worthy their present fate.

There is also reason to hope that the pertinacity of General WRANDEL may be overcome, and that an armistice may be concluded on the Eyder as well as peace on the Adige.

In PALESTINE the great difficulty is the finance question, and differences have arisen between the Committee on Finance and the Minister of that Department, which will probably end in the resignation of the latter.

From Madrid we have news of the resignation of the Duke of SOTOMAYOR and of the appointment of MM. PIDAL and MON as Ministers.

Nothing new from IRELAND, excepting a rumor of the escape of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN to Rotterdam.

The funds are depressed, through an opinion that France will aid Piedmont against Austria, and that the issue will be a general Continental war.

CURIOSITIES OF STOWE HOUSE, (ENGLAND.)

FROM THE JOURNAL OF CONNOR.

We have been looking at a catalogue of 'the contents of the Stowe House,' near Buckingham, London, the sale of which commenced on the 15th of August, and was to be continued each day thereafter until the 30th of September, a period of thirty-seven days. Among the articles to be sold are choice objects of art, which have been long collecting; extensive cellars of wines, some of which are of the rarest kinds; a service of plate of more than eight hundred pieces; the contents of the State drawing rooms and dressing rooms, the State bed chamber, of the armor room, where are stored the relics of days long past: coats of chain mail, battle axes, helmets, shields, match-lock guns and cannon, but also stocks of modern implements of warfare, among which are numerous swords and rifles, and two hundred muskets with bayonets.

But the articles of chief attraction, and those which remain still accessible to collectors and men of taste in this country, are the sale of them will commence on the 15th of September, are found in the Galleries of Paintings. Here are originals from the pencils of the most celebrated masters—Salvator Rosa, Corregio, Claude, Lorraine, N. Poussin, L. de Vinci, M. Tizian, Guido, (Adam and Eve, &c.) Scarcely a painter of the Dutch and other modern schools but has here a relic of his greatness. Rembrandt, Rubens, Veret, Goye, Ruyssch, Van der Meer, Berghem, Van Dyck, C. Dolens, Gainsborough are each represented again and again, and the collection is especially rich in the productions of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Stow's well known painting of 'The Wrecker off Calais,' and the far more celebrated Chant's *Portrait of Shakespeare*, with its whole history.

But it would be impossible in a short notice to give a summary of a catalogue of nearly three hundred pages. This is as the sale of them will commence only once in a long time, and which are interesting to the whole world. Probably this is scarcely second to the Strawberry Hill sale of Horace Walpole, as it is calculated that the proceeds will amount to a half million of pounds sterling. The catalogue is off cost fifteen shillings sterling, and will admit four persons only. Copies of it may be examined or purchased at the store of John Wither, in this city, and much information may be obtained from a mere perusal.

A POLITE EDITOR.—The editor of the Arkansas Journal says: 'Where our river was two weeks ago now runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect for the Father of rivers, we left.'

THE AFRICAN RACE.

The following letter was recently addressed, with a liberal donation, by the Hon. N. APPLETON, of Boston, to a friend of the Colonization Society:

PITTSFIELD, AUGUST 9, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of yesterday, calling my attention to the colony of Liberia, and asking for a donation to encourage emigration to it.

I consider the establishment of that colony a very interesting event, and now, as I have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute to its support. I consider it interesting as making the experiment how far the African race is capable of civilization, and a regularly organized government. This is a question of deep interest. This colony has made a good beginning, under circumstances highly favorable to the full development of the powers of the race, and I hope it may continue to fulfill the sanguine expectations of its founders. A moderate increase by emigration from this country would seem most favorable in calling into active life the self reliance necessary to success. The effect of this colony in civilizing the large native population under their government or influence, is the circumstance which will be looked at with the greatest solicitude.

I do not consider the efforts of the Colonization Society as having any appropriate bearing on the question of the extinction of slavery in the United States. The power of emigration is so small as to be but a drop from the bucket compared to the annual increase of the black population. It is a relief, to be sure, as affording an asylum for the slaves occasionally emancipated in the slave States. But the want of education and of moral character in most of these emancipated slaves makes it questionable whether a great increase of their number would be favorable to the experiment of civilization which it is so important to be sure to carry out to its full extent.

As to the question of the color of the skin, it is a question of emigration of blacks to the West Indies, especially to the English islands, where free labor is so much wanted, and to which the expense of emigration is so trifling compared to that of Africa. It appears to me a subject well worth the attention of the Colonization Society.

African slavery is the existing topic of the day. It is a subject which has been entirely upon me. I consider it a tremendous social and political evil. It degrades labor, the very foundation of all civilization. It is politically an element of weakness in the State which adopts it. But we of New England are free from it, and ought to be able to look at it coolly and calmly. I think the South wrong in claiming the right to introduce slaves into their territory. Their arguments appear to me weak and baseless. It is difficult to find a natural right on an original wrong. This claim should be resisted as a matter of principle by the whole of the free States. At the same time, as a practical question, it is probably unimportant, since there is apparently no inducement to introduce slave labor in either Oregon, California, or New Mexico. The whole matter was settled with Texas.

As to the existence of slavery in the slave States, secured by the constitution, I see no reason why we of the free States should make ourselves very unhappy about it. Why not leave it to the parties immediately concerned? It is a matter sufficiently troublesome without our interference. Interference in the affairs of others is always distasteful, sometimes hateful, especially when it is demanded by democratic selfishness. Such denunciation comes with an ill grace from fallible humanity. The question of selfishness should be kept where it belongs, between the individual and his Maker.

As a political question, the abolition of slavery in the slave States has difficulties apparently insurmountable at present. As a question of property, it involves an amount of about a thousand millions of dollars, whatever may be the will, slaves are property to all intents and purposes in the States which have established slavery. Property is especially the creature of legislation. Was such an amount of property ever voluntarily relinquished or annihilated? Would it be possible to make the owners indemnification on any principle of law or equity? A still greater difficulty remains, the question of political rights. Let visionaries say what they will, there is an impassable gulf which separates the two races, the African and the Caucasian. There is something abominable to most people in the mixture of their blood. At all events, as a matter of fact, amalgamation is impossible. Can the two races live together with equal social and political rights? It is believed to be impossible. Without a change in human nature, the slave power race will oppress the free race. Witness the actual state of the Jews in the midst of Christendom.

At the same time, without foreign interference, there is little doubt that slavery will gradually be abolished in the most northern of the slave States. It may be abolished in all of them when slave labor ceases to be profitable—when labor in the cotton-growing regions is no more valuable than it is in many parts of Europe. No one would accept a slave, white or black, in Ireland.

On the whole, I consider the question of the abolition of slavery in the United States one of those great and difficult problems entirely beyond the power of man to solve.

Fortunately, events of this kind are controlled by a higher and wiser power, on which we may rely with perfect confidence that they will work together for good.

You will think me very trifling in complying with your request that I should give you my opinions on the whole of this subject.

I remain, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

NATHAN APPLETON.

REV. J. N. DANTWORTH.

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